

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE BATTLE OF MAGDALA.

THE ABYSSINIAN CHARGE.

A KING TO BE CROWNED BY THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Herald's* Abyssinian special gives the following details of the capture of Magdala. As soon as the English advance came in view the Abyssinian enemy stood forth in grand array. As if in response to the night, Theodoros opened at once with mortars on Napier. The British replied with the same gun. The fire from the defences having continued a short time, 3,500 warriors, setting up loud cheers of joy and revenge, and chanting national songs of triumph, dashed with great ardour down the steep height from the palace fortress and charged the British light batteries gallantly. Napier's men stood firm, and the Abyssinians were repulsed, having 700 warriors, including two prominent chiefs, killed during the engagement.

The tactics of Theodoros' officers were judicious and the courage of his soldiers excellent. Aware of his heavy loss, Theodoros forwarded a flag of truce to Gen. Napier, inquiring on what terms the English would negotiate a peace. Gen. Napier replied in the name of the Queen. His terms were unconditional surrender. Theodoros said he would never accept such arbitrary terms. Seeing even his present defeat, he would prefer to fight to the end.

In conclusion, the King requested Gen. Napier to take the British captives, whom he would hand over to him, and go away when they had all been released. The King refused positively to surrender for himself, and the conference was broken off. Magdala was consequently stormed by the English a few days afterwards. During the latest moment of the fighting, after the British assault, and when driven to his last stand point, Theodoros attempted suicide on three separate occasions. He was rendered perfectly furious by his defeats. The released captives say they saw three hundred native prisoners killed by the King's order on the 9th of April. Theodoros was buried in the Church at Magdala, official respect being shown to his remains. The young Prince Theodoros will be conveyed to England and educated there. Gobarez, the friendly chief who aided the British army in its march through Tigre, will be duly crowned King of Abyssinia—thus introducing a new dynasty.

LONDON, May 9.—The *alibi* claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barrett, recently convicted of complicity in the Clerkenwell crime, has been disproved by further Government inquiry. The death sentence will therefore be carried out.

Messrs. Nugent and O'Connor, of the Jackmel packet prisoners were not released; they are still in confinement and will be tried at an early day.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louise of England, is denied.

VIENNA, May 10.—Telegrams state that the persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return. Assassins and desecrators of the graves of the Jews, who perpetrated their outrages almost with impunity for a long time, will hereafter be rigorously punished.

BERLIN, May 10.—Mr. Bancroft, the United States Ambassador, starts to-morrow for Baden and Wurtemberg to meet representatives of these countries, and negotiate for the extension of the provisions of the national treaty recently concluded between North German and the United States to Baden and Wurtemberg also.

LONDON, May 10.—The case of Barrett, the convicted Fenian, awakens considerable interest; on petition the prisoner has been reprieved for a week. Further Government inquiry will be made.

PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor and Empress were at Orleans on Saturday. In response to the Mayor's address of welcome, the Emperor made a pacific speech.

LONDON, May 11.—Considerable excitement was occasioned to-day on the receipt of telegrams from Ashton-under-Lyne, announcing the breaking out of a serious anti-Popery riot in that city. The mob paraded the streets, sacking houses and outraging the people. Several persons were shot. At the last accounts the riot had been suppressed and the city was quiet.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Nugent, one of the Jackmel party, has at last been released from custody.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Sultan opened the new council yesterday in a speech remarkable for its liberality. He said that the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

LONDON, May 12, evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House of Commons, based on Mr. Gladstone's 3rd resolution, was announced. The Queen says that she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject.

Mr. Gladstone will, to-morrow, bring in a Bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish Church.

The recently appointed Bishop of Litchfield, has been winning golden opinions by his apostolic zeal and activity. He was asked the other day to open a new church in Staffordshire. The church had been erected for the spiritual benefit of the poor pollsters; on entering the church the bishop found that the admission was by ticket. The iron structure was crowded with the well-dressed people, the poor pollsters being left outside. What did the good bishop do? When he had finished the prayers, he walked out of the church and preached to the pollsters in the open air. It would be well for the established Church in these times if there were more bishops like Dr. Selwyn.

History of King Theodore—Origin of the War.

King Theodoros of Abyssinia, with whose name and recent history every reader of newspapers throughout the world has become familiar in consequence of his war with England, has been slain at the storming of his capital, Magdala, by the English army. The original name of Theodoros was Dejazmach Kassa. He was born of humble parentage at Quar, on the borders of Western Amhara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. He escaped from the convent to his uncle, Dejach Comfu, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits, and eventually became ruler of a large portion of Abyssinia. Naturally ambitious and politic he succeeded in enlarging his authority steadily at the expense of the other "Ras" or Chiefs of Abyssinia. His power especially increased when in 1853 he defeated his father-in-law, Ras Ali, and took him prisoner. At length, in 1855, he felt himself strong enough to formally claim the throne of all Abyssinia, and he was crowned as such by the Abuna Salama, the head of the Abyssinian Church. His reign soon proved to be the most effective Abyssinia had ever had. As soon as he came into power his attention was directed to the importance of being on terms of friendship with the Government which rules India, and which has established itself in the neighbouring stronghold of Aden. He, therefore, resolved to assert the rights assured to him by virtue of the treaty made between Great Britain and Abyssinia in the year 1849, and ratified in 1852, in which it was stipulated that each state should receive ambassadors from the other. Mr. Plowden, who had been for many years English Consul at Massawah, although not an accredited agent to Abyssinia, went to that country with presents for the people in authority, and remained during a war which broke out at the occasion of Theodoros. Unfortunately, Mr. Plowden, who had succeeded in winning the favour of the Emperor to a large extent, was killed, and his successor, Mr. Cameron, was informed, soon after his arrival, in 1862, by the King, that he desired to carry out the above-mentioned treaty; he even wrote an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, asking permission to send an embassy to London. Although the letter reached England in February, 1863, it remained unanswered; and the supposition that this circumstance, together with a quarrel with Mr. Stern, a missionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had spoken disrespectfully of the King, who had remonstrated against the flogging to death of two interpreters, roused the King's temper, and a year after, having despatched the unanswered letter, he sent an armed force to the missionary station, seized the missionaries and put them in chains. He also cast Mr. Cameron into prison, and had him chained continually to an Abyssinian soldier. Great excitement prevailed in England on the arrival of the news of this outrage against British subjects; but in consideration of an armed expedition having to undergo many hardships in such a warm climate, it was deemed best by the English Government to use diplomacy in its efforts to have the prisoners released. It was not until the second half of August, 1865, that Mr. Rassam, an Asiatic by birth, was sent on a special mission to the Abyssinian potentate, and was received on his arrival in February, 1866, in a truly magnificent style, the release of the prisoners being at once ordered by the King. But the hope thus raised was soon to be disappointed, for when Mr. Rassam and the other prisoners were just on the point of taking leave of the Emperor, they were put under arrest and notified that they would have to remain in the country as State guests until an answer could be obtained to another letter which the King was going to write to the Queen. Hypocrisy, falseness and mendacity seem to have taken a prominent part in the character of King Theodore; for while he, in an unctuous letter to the Queen, ostensibly attributed the detention of Mr. Rassam to his wish of consulting him in what way the friendly relations of the English and Abyssinian monarchies might be best extended, he treated the prisoners with leniency only for a short period, and soon used rigorous measures towards his victims. As a reason for his change of conduct he afterward gave an alleged report that English, French and Turkish troops were on their way to invade Abyssinia. Theodoros' letter was conveyed to England by Mr. Flad, a German missionary, who was also the bearer of a letter from Mr. Rassam, in which he requested that English artisans be sent to engage in the Abyssinian service. The English Government engaged some artisans for the service, and having sent them to the coast of Abyssinia, notified the King that they would enter his territory if he would previously liberate the captives. The condition not being complied with, the artisans returned to England. After exhausting all diplomatic resources to obtain from Theodoros the release of the captives, the English Government last year declared war against Theodoros. The war was chiefly to be carried on with the troops, English and native, which in India had become accustomed to the hot climate. The first English troops made their appearance in October, 1867, but it was not until the close of the year that the whole of the army arrived. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Sir Robert Napier, heretofore Commanding-General at Bombay. Under him acted as commanders of divisions, Sir Charles Stevely and Col. Malcolm, while Col. Morewether commanded the cavalry. The distance from Massawah, the landing place of the troops, to Magdala, the capital of Theodoros, is about 300 miles. The English had to overcome great difficulties, but they have overcome them with remarkable energy. King Theodoros gradually retired before the English without risking a battle until he reached his capital. Then he made a stand and fought bravely for his crown, but in vain; he was defeated, the capital captured, and the King himself slain. King Theodoros was, on the whole, the greatest ruler Abyssinia has ever had; even according to English accounts, he excelled, in all many pursuits, and his general pursuits, and his general manner was polite and engaging. Had he avoided this foolish quarrel with England, and proceeded on the way of reform which he

entered upon in the beginning of his reign, he would probably have played an important part in the political regeneration of Eastern Africa.

Case of the Convict Barrett and the Alibi Memorial.

LONDON, May 9.—The memorial forwarded to the Home Office by Mr. John Bright, M.P., and other humanitarian, claiming and urging that an *alibi* was clearly made out in favour of the Fenian Barrett, convicted of the murder of Mary Ann Hodgkinson by the Clerkenwell explosion, received due attention by the Government.

Further inquiries by the Home Secretary disprove the claim of the petitioners, however, and the last penalty of the law, by hanging, will be duly carried out on the prisoner.

Barrett was sentenced to death by the Lords Justices of the Queen's Bench, at the Central Criminal Court in this city, on the 27th of April, after having made the defence that he was employed at his trade as a shoemaker in Glasgow, Scotland, on the day of the explosion at Clerkenwell prison. One of his witnesses swore that Barrett read the account of the event to him and other persons in Barrett's shop, in Scotland, next morning.

The prisoner addressed the Court before receiving sentence. In the course of his speech he said, "It is useless for me to enter into protestations of innocence, being fully aware that no declaration of mine will have the slightest tendency to prevent your Lordship from following the course you have determined upon. But this I can and will most solemnly declare—there is no one who more deeply commiserates the sufferers from that explosion, or more earnestly deprecates the fatal consequences. No, I am not one to rejoice over misery or find pleasure in the sufferings of my fellow creatures, the statement of Mahany, even to the contrary. Even him I can forgive, though his sufferings may not be so great as he deserves. I would wish to correct an inference that has been made here that I was in London at the time of the explosion. There never was a greater mistake than to give me credit for such an undertaking as that explosion. It was utterly absurd to suppose so, being, as I am, a total stranger to acts of daring; and if it be attributed to the Fenian organization, then it becomes more ridiculously absurd. In the city of London, according to Sir Richard Mayne and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there are 10,000 armed Fenians, and that they should have to send to Glasgow to do this work, and there to select a person of no higher condition and no greater abilities than the humble person who now addresses your Lordship, is a stretch of imagination which the disordered minds of the afflicted officials could alone be capable of entertaining."

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Barrett, said:—"The jury, after mature deliberation, have pronounced their verdict, and in the propriety of that verdict I fully concur. There may be discrepancies in the evidence, as there always are in some of the statements in a case of this kind; but the main points of the case have been abundantly established, and I am glad that in the protestations you have made on your part to repeat that part of your defence which rested on the alleged fact of your being in Glasgow when the explosion took place in London."

The Judge did not name the day for his execution.

The Davenport Poisoning Case.

The jury summoned to investigate the cause of death of George and Mary Lowcock, two children who died suddenly about a week previous at Davenport, resumed their meeting on Saturday evening.

Dr. Philbrick, coroner, stated that he had written to the Attorney-General of Ontario, and read a letter received in answer which stated owing to the expenses an analysis of the stomachs would entail, he did not consider it worth while to order one.

The jury expressed themselves strongly in regard to the reply of the Crown officer, and the foreman stated that if the Attorney-General did not think it worth the trouble to order an analysis they did not consider it worth while to return a verdict.

The jury was of opinion that justice should be done under any circumstances. Two doctors had sworn that the children had died through the effects of poison, and they seeing no possibility in the fact of this, of returning an intelligent verdict, adjourned till Saturday next. The cost would, we believe, be about \$40.

The jury before separating drew up the following mild protest.

Township of York, May 9, 1868.—We the undersigned Jurymen in the inquest held on the bodies of George and Mary Ann Lowcock, supposed to have died by some poison contained in Indian meal, beg to state: According to the evidence of Drs. Winstanley and Addington the children died by poison. As the Attorney-General refuses to pay the expenses of an analysis by Prof. Croft, we cannot return a verdict unless the stomach is analyzed.—Edward Hollyman, Foreman of the Jury, William James, John R. Bull, James Gwado, William Bailey, Michael Brian, Robert Keens, John Baird, John Rouke, Allan Orr, Henry Adair, John Parker, Alfred Mills, Francois Wanzer, James Jolliffe.

THE DRESSER WORN BY THE ROYAL PARTY IN IRELAND.—On landing at Kingstown the Prince and Princess seemed deeply impressed with the enthusiasm of their reception. The cheers were again and again renewed, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs with graceful energy. The Prince wore a blue frock coat, and a rich satin scarf of unimpeachable green. In the breast of his coat was a rose set in a bunch of shamrocks. The Princess looked full of happiness. Her fine intelligent face and her lustrous eyes beamed with uncheeked gratification and kindness. She repeatedly bowed in the most marked and ardent manner in acknowledgment of the cheers that welcomed her. She wore a dress and jacket of rich mauve tulle ornamented with white braid, a white bonnet trimmed with Irish lace and shamrocks, and a white tulle veil marked with shamrocks. On her breast was a large shamrock.

TRAVEL GUIDE.

NORTH RAILWAY.

NEWARK. 8.00 A.M. 7.30 P.M.

Express. 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.

Mail. 9.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Express. 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.

Arrive. 10.35 A.M.; 9.10 P.M.

Depart. 7.00 A.M.; 3.40 P.M.

* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart. 7.30 A.M.; 12.15 P.M.; 3.45 P.M.

Arrive. 5.30 A.M.; 12.00 P.M.; 4.45 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart. 5.30 A.M.; 12.07 P.M.; 4.07 P.M.

Arrive. 12.07 P.M.; 7.07 A.M.; 10.20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart. 7.00 A.M.; 11.35 P.M.; 3.35 A.M.; 6.20 P.M.

Arrive. 9.25 A.M.; 11.00 P.M.; 4.55 A.M.; 9.45 P.M.

* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

SABBATH SERVICE, NEWMARKET.

St. Paul's (Episcopal).—Pastor: Rev. S. F. Ramsay. 11 a.m. 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scottish).—Timothy Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.

St. John's (Roman Catholic).—Ontario St. Pastor: Rev. Patrick J. Keen. 10½ a.m. 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Balford Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Spettigue. 11 a.m., 6½ p.m.

CHRISTIAN.—Main Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Tatton. 11 a.m.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—Prospect Street.—Pastor: Rev. Mr. Chambers. 10½ a.m., and 6½ p.m.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Prospect Street.—Supplied by a missionary. 6½ p.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Pastor: Rev. T. Argue. 6½ p.m.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8 a.m.

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go towards purchasing a piano. The parties collecting subscriptions for the celebration last year maintaining that all they collected was for the celebration, and think the surplus over last year's expenses should have been laid aside as a nucleus for the present celebration, which, in our opinion, would have been the proper way to do. But as it is, a majority of the committee empowered J. J. Pearson, R. Simpson and Joseph Cawthra to pay out the surplus towards purchasing a piano as above stated. It was then moved by Mr. Bowden, seconded by Mr. Hodge, that we celebrate the Queen's Birthday, and that as the committee appointed to lay out the surplus funds of last year had not done so, an application be made for the funds, to be handed over for the present occasion. This motion caused considerable discussion, bringing forth arguments from different points bearing on the question; and in amendment to the above motion, Dr. Bentley moved, seconded by Mr. T. Botsford, that we celebrate the Queen's Birthday, and that the proceeds, if any, over expenses, be applied to the former funds towards the purchase of a piano for the village. The original motion was carried.

A committee of arrangement was next proposed, consisting of Messrs. S. Roadhouse, (Beve), Dr. Bentley, J. Hodge, W. H. Bowden, E. Jackson, R. H. Smith, C. H. Lockard, G. M. Binn, J. Mitchell, C. Elvidge, G. H. Bahe, W. McMaster, Jr., and Dr. Hackett.

The meeting then adjourned.

The committee then met, and a deputation of three, viz: S. Roadhouse, J. Hodge and E. Jackson, were authorized to see what could be done with regard to last year's funds.

Local Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Honolulu correspondence of the Bulletin gives details of volcanic disturbances, showing the shock extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group, but no damage known to have occurred except around Waialeale. Numerous extensive land slides accompanied the phenomenon, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill 1,500 feet in height were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterwards destroyed both vegetable and animal life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain side, and a lava stream flows under the ground breaking out of four jets six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones 1000 to 1,500 feet high. The new island thrown up is four hundred feet high and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles in circumference. At least half a million dollars worth of property is destroyed. The King of the Sandwich Islands issued a proclamation for relief for sufferers. Many visitors had gone to Honolulu. The worst is thought to be over, but the lava flows continue. It is a grand spectacle.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—At the Penian State Convention held here, the report on the cause in Connecticut showed that there were thirty-seven circles and a full regiment of infantry enlisted in the Irish Republican Army. The usual appeal for support was made, as success was certain this time. Many new enlistments were secured.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Secretary of State has received the following note from the British Minister at Washington:—"Nagle, Nugent, Leonard, Lee and Fitzgibbon having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the 'Jack-mel,' and expressing their regret for doing so, have been set free, and were to sail yesterday for America." This is a copy of a telegram from Lord Stanley.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Herald's London special says telegrams sent to hand from Malta of this date, report that despatches from China have been received by Admiral Farragut, announcing that the United States steamer Shenandoah had proceeded under orders to Corea to inquire into the fate of any of the survivors of the American barque General Sherman who may be found on the territory of the Peninsula.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Herald's Havana special says there are strong reasons for believing that Secretary Seward has ordered our charge d'affaires, Mr. Plumb, to immediately demand redress for the outrage on Americans at Monterey.

A tornado visited Hudson River, near Cold Spring, on Saturday, capsizing one vessel and throwing another on her beam ends, and driving three others ashore on Stony Point. The gale came so quickly that the vessels were nearly all struck with their sails set.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have made arrangements to announce throughout the world the vote on the impeachment Articles, simultaneously with its announcement in the Senate Chamber.

In secret session of the Senate, to-day, Messrs. Grimes, Trumbull, and Fessenden, clearly expressed themselves against the conviction of the President, while Mr. Henderson was against the articles of impeachment, except the eleventh. Messrs. Sherman and Howe, according to general accord, supported only the second, third, fourth, eighth, and eleventh articles.

To-morrow (the 12th instant) has been set for the trial of John H. Surratt.

OMAHA, May 11.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Fort Saunders, 580 miles west of Omaha. Ten thousand men are at work and it is expected that not less than 300 miles of track will be laid this year.

HAVANA, May 11.—Advices from Hayti state that Generals Nissage and Saget have taken Fort Diamond and the town of St. Marie, and proclaimed Gervais President of the Republic. The Northern part of Hayti is in possession of the Cacoe. The town of Gonave is surrounded and will soon fall. It is reported that the American minister furnished money to instigate the revolution, and it is stated positively that Americans are in command of troops among the Cacoe who are well provided with funds. Also said that Hayti would be proclaimed a portion of the territory of the United States.

Advices from St. Domingo are, that there was a strong party in favour of annexation to the United States.

SYRACUSE, May 11.—A State Penian Convention is now in session here. One hundred and fifty-seven delegates are in attendance. The following address has been delivered to the Irish nationality of New York Brothers:—"We, the representatives of the Penian Brotherhood of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, having carefully examined the strength and resources of the organization and the plan of operations submitted by Gen. John O'Neill, declare that the organization is stronger at the present than at any time hitherto, and that said plan of operations is entirely practicable. We have pledged ourselves to meet the enemy soon upon the battlefield, and we earnestly call on you to exercise your utmost energies to furnish the necessary means to equip and arm the many thousands of willing hands and brave hearts impatiently waiting the order to march.

Signed on behalf of the Convention.

PATRIOT DAILY, N. Y.
THOS. H. O'BRIEN, Troy.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The schooner yacht Sultana, belonging to the Royal Cowas Yacht Club, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning from England via Madeira and the West Indies.

FATHER POINT, May 12.—The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, arrived at 12:45, noon, to-day—33 cabin and 561 steerage.

WASHINGTON, May 12, noon.—In the Senate the reading of the journal was concluded at 11:45, when Mr. Edmunds' order rescinding the rule requiring a vote to be taken to-day was adopted without division. Mr. Chandler stated that his colleague, Mr. Howard, was very ill. On his motion it was ordered that when the court adjourn to-day it be adjourned until

Saturday, and a few minutes later the court adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The World's special gives a résumé of proceedings in secret session, and declares the President will be acquitted.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate has postponed the vote on impeachment until Saturday next.

Col. Forney has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Advices from the city of Mexico to May 1st state that Jaures is in quiet possession of the Presidency. All attempts at revolution in the different portions of the country had been suppressed.

News Items.

At the Oxford City Quarter Sessions there was not a single prisoner for trial.

There is a small village in England with the curious name of Gospel Oak.

As immense salmon, weighing 78 lbs., was recently taken in the Shannon near Limerick.

The inhabitants of Smith's Falls have raised a hundred dollars for the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

HON. FRANCIS HUCKLE.—It is rumored that the ex-primer of Canada is to be transferred to the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica.

The Nottingham Free Library has recently been opened by the Mayor, Mr. John Barber, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen.

Ma. Cor., of Quebec, lost \$100 in the streets of that city. The money was found by a young girl named Belleau, who returned it immediately to the owner.

Two bodies of a newly born child was found by children playing near the burying-ground in St. John street, Quebec. It was wrapped up in a bed cushion.

Two Paris papers state that the crown of thorns, a nail, and a piece of the true cross were exhibited during the holy week at the Church of Notre Dame.

Cor. A. G. Hazard, of Enfield, Conn., the great powder manufacturer of the country, died in New York City on Thursday last, at the age of 67 years.

There are some twelve or fifteen large grain carrying vessels that are laid up at Buffalo for the present, owing to the low price of freight both up and down.

M. Alex. Dumas is accused of asking correspondents to return his letters, and he sells them to dealers in autographs, and makes \$100 or \$150 a year by the trade.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and Britain have been successfully concluded. It is proposed that the treaty shall come into operation on the 1st of June next.

A new screw propeller called *Caroline*, was launched on Saturday afternoon on the Lacine Canal. The vessel is to carry freight and passengers for the Montreal and Ottawa Navigation Company.

A Canadian Frenchman and trapper, aged 117 years, is living in Kansas city. He still exhibits considerable activity both of mind and body. He employs his time in improving his garden and inspecting the improvements of the city.

THIRTYNINE.—The senior proprietor of the St. Catherine's Journal has received a warning from Buffalo that, unless the articles appearing in that paper in reference to Penianism and Fenianism are not drawn milder his personal safety will be seriously endangered.

GENERAL SIR ARCADE WYSE said, lately at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor, that the heaviest English guns were 18 tons, the heaviest French 19, and the heaviest American 21. The penetrating power of the English gun, at 500 yards distance, might be represented by the figures 134, that of the French guns at the same distance by 91, and that of the Americans at the same distance by 77.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., May 9.—A splendid ship, 1,350 tons, was successfully launched from the yard of Mr. John Fisher to-day, said to be the strongest ship ever built in New Brunswick. The beacon lighthouse, at the entrance of the harbor, burned last year, is now newly rebuilt. A temporary light is now exhibited.

A few days ago a child, named Edith Ann Reid, aged two years and a half, the daughter of David Reid, ironmonger, Manchester, swallowed a dress hook, and died soon afterwards. On Saturday, James Giles, a pitman, South Shields, began to eat oysters. He got a large one in his mouth, but was unable to swallow it. The consequence was that he was choked, and he died in a few minutes.

A boat containing 200 passengers was lately upset on the river Blae, below Chumba, near Jwallmowke, in the Kankra district, and all on board were drowned. On the night of Feb. 24th a collision occurred near Buez between the steamer Sir John Lawrence and a Turkish steamer, and about 600 persons on board the latter are reported lost.

A PLEASANT UNDER WATER COMPANION.—A Prussian engineer (states M. Equivoque) had been working for about an hour upon the scene of a shipwreck, when by the fantastic light of the sea he fancied that he perceived a sunken vessel at some distance off which he had not before remarked. He went forward to examine the unknown object; but it was in motion, and glided through the water without any visible movement, darting forth fearful glances, and shodding a kind of livid glimmer. There was no mistake this time; it was certainly a shark. M. Euber, with his companion, turned to seek refuge behind the shattered hull of the shipwrecked vessel. Their position was a critical one. Their friends, not receiving any signals from them, might at any moment hold them up to the surface; this would have given a great advantage to the monster in attacking them; they therefore made up their minds to cut the rope. The creature came occasionally to watch them, glaring at them through the displaced plank of the ship. They fancied they could discover some signs of astonishment in his orsual physiognomy; he certainly had never before met with anything in the sea of a similar appearance. His surprise was not to be wondered at. The two divers had made every preparation to sell their lives as dearly as possible; but, after mature deliberation, the shark slowly took himself off.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

IS ONE OF THE SUREST AIDS TO

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS!

IF YOU WANT THE PUBLIC TO CALL AND INSPECT YOUR GOODS, GIVE THEM AN INVITATION TO DO SO.

BY ADVERTISING YOU WILL REACH ALL CLASSES IN THE MOST ECONOMICAL MANNER.

SEND OUT YOUR INVITATIONS WEEKLY

And the recipients will call on you when they require anything in your line.

Advertise in the "Courier."

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING! EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER AND AT LOWEST RATES.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Support your Local Paper, and subscribe for the COURIER, \$1.50 a year; if paid in advance, only \$1.25.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS, AND OTHERS.

THE INDIA & CHINA TEA COMPY

INVITE applications from Druggists and others desirous of representing the Company in Towns and Districts not yet occupied. These famous Teas have been with unbounded favour wherever they have been introduced, and are sold in packets, the Company's Agents in every important city and town in the Dominion. Only one agent in each district. For particulars apply to the Canada Depot, No. 23 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

* NOTE—Every Packet is protected by the Company's registered Trade Mark.

Montreal, March 16, 1888. 13-4

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Ploughboard and Steel Landings.

PLOUGHS!

By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last week. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighborhood of Newmarket, where his Plooughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MARSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Plooughs which he will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF THE SCOTCH BONNET IN REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.—To find the best head-dress for the infantry is a problem that no man has as yet been able to solve, and the efforts of the Volunteers in that direction are not conspicuous for any remarkable improvement. All critics, however, are agreed in condemning the appearance of the present forage cap in the regiments of the line, whatever other advantages it may possess. A change, therefore must be for the better; and it has now been decided that all should adopt the Glegary, or Scotch bonnet, hitherto exclusively worn by Scotch Regiments.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at Youngtown, Ohio, by the Rev. L. B. Wilson, at the residence of the bride's brother, (P. O'Connor, editor of the *Mahoning Courier*), Mr. E. H. Forster to Miss Maudie O'Connor, all of that city.

Newmarket Markets.

May 13, 1888.

Flour & barrel	.....	\$7 25 @ \$8 00
Fall Wheat & bushel	.....	1 70 @ 1 75
Spring Wheat & bushel	.....	1 58 @ 1 62
Barley & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 1 00
Oats & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 58
Peas & bushel	.....	0 75 @ 0 80
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef & 100 lbs.	.....	5 00 @ 6 50
Sheep, each	.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Hides, & 100 lbs.	.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheepskins, each	.....	0 50 @ 0 60
Potatoes & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 50
Good Grapt Apples & bushel	.....	0 50 @ 0 60
Butter & lb.	.....	0 00 @ 0 10
Cheese & lb.	.....	0 00 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	.....	0 00 @ 0 10

Toronto Markets.

May 12, 1888.

Flour & barrel	.....	\$8 10 @ \$7 15
Fall Wheat & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Spring Wheat & bushel	.....	1 08 @ 1 10
Oats & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas & bushel	.....	0 00 @ 0 02
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	.....	0 00 @ 0 00

New Advertisements.

\$25.00!

PURCHASE one of Barclay's Celebrated Shuttle Stitch Sewing Machines.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

THOS. ATKINSON, Agent, Newmarket, 19-4f

April 23, 1888.

Housekeeper Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to engage during the ensuing summer, a person competent to superintend and perform such work as required at his place, including the supervision of three small children. Good reference requested.

A. BORNGOSPER, Sharon, April 13, 1888. 11-19

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, VERY CHEAP.

At the COURIER OFFICE.

BOW BELLS AND OTHER MAGAZINES.

Just received at the COURIER OFFICE.

Newmarket, April 23, 1888. 14

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S

Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow!

The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground.

The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows.

N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.

* Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.

JAB. B. WETHERELL, Newmarket, March 18, 1888. 13-3m

For Sale or to Rent.

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.

March 24, 1888. 14-4f

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,

Big to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from

GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, AND OTHER MARKETS,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH, And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON.

Newmarket, May 6, 1888. 20-4f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER WINE, ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - Tea.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - Coffee.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - Ginger Wine.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - Syrups.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - Groceries.

A. SOUTER, - - - W. TRENT.

Newmarket, May 6, 1888. 20-4f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!

NEWMARKET AND SUTTON.



NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, VELVETEENS, SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS, EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.

— ALSO —

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

* Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits.—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. & A. B. ORR.

Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1888. 1-4f

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOTS, &c.

— ALSO —

Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,

AND A FEW SETS OF THE

GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE,

STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.

Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, March 11, 1888. 12-4

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!

AS WE INTEND

Enlarging our Premises, We now offer remainder of

STOVES!

At Cost; AND EVERYTHING IN THE

HARDWARE LINE

AT PRICES

More Satisfactory Than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Whole must Positively be Cleared Out To save expense of moving.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, Jan. 27, 1888. 11-5

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO

A. BOULTBEE.

J. H. JOHNSON'S

Sash, Blind, Door, and

PLANING FACTORY

Is now in full operation.

A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.

A Good assortment of

MOULDINGS

Always on hand.

N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.

SHOP,—Corner Mill & Reglan-sts., NEWMARKET.

January 23, 1887. 11-5

CARD.

A SOUTER begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in past years, and to assure them under the new firm he will, as before, be ready to wait on them, and give them First-Rate Goods at a Low Price.

Newmarket, Dec. 30, 1887. 2-4f

JUST PUBLISHED,

The CANADIAN SPEAKER

AND

ELOCUTIONARY READER,

COMPRISING a Choice Collection of Oration, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—Edited and compiled by

EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART.

328 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS.

G. M. BINNS, Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1888. 10-4f

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms made advantageous to the Farming Community.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to

J. W. COLLINS, NEWMARKET. 11-1

December 20, 1887.

SMALL WARES, FISHING TACKLE, FIRE WORKS, &c.

At the COURIER OFFICE.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE!

IN THE WORLD:

DR. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Croup, Cold, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Hallifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1887.

I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a full trial, and have little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's.

T. W. CASEY, Lecturer to the R.W.G.L. of I.O.O.F. Templars.

Napanee, November 28, 1887.

I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special services, that I think them better than any other.

JOHN S. CLARKE, *Wesleyan Minister.*

Toronto, February 28, 1888.

I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz.: they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more.

THOMAS McMURRAY, Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance."

* These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substance.

BLACKLY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES.

They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known.

My child, fifteen months old, passed 82 worms after taking your vermifuge candies, the large also from its little bowels, as long.

Mrs. ANNA WILSON, Napanee, Ont.

Mr. JAMES BLACKLY, Dear Sir—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly.

BENJAMIN BAILEY, Napanee.

* Mothers make 'em trial.

For sale at Bentley's, Souler & Co.'s, and O. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Druggists throughout the Dominion.

March 17, 1888. 13-1y

Poetry.

A Sabbath Night.

I love this holy night. The forest leaves
Beneath the moonlight dew are shining low,
And faintly glowing in the twilight pale,
As if the vision came from some far shore,
Of the bright light of the Sabbath day.
The meadow winds are murmuring low,
The weary winds are slumbering in the
heavens,
Or keeping sacred vigils on the cloud
Far glimmering in the sunset—all is still.
Save that the distant waves are murmuring
like a host of angels murmuring his and lot
Of exile from the blessed.

It is sweet
At such an hour, to wander out beneath
The eternal sky, to gaze into its depths,
And picture angel-spaces on every side,
To listen to the soft songs that they sing
To fancy a car to wander down to earth
From the far gates of Eden, and to feel
The deep and gentle spirit that pervades
The blessed air, sink like a holy spell
Upon the troubled waters.

Hark! the bell
Tells of the midnight hour, how glorious
And yet how lonely is the face of things
At this still hour of raptures! Vale and hill,
And plain, and stream, and lake, and ancient
wood,
Glow in the distance, and Religion rests
Upon them like a mantle. O, I love,
On eyes like this, to gaze in twilight
At Nature's altar. The gentle dew that
leaves
My brow, even God's own baptism, and each
voice
That speaks to my soul, from earth and sky,
And all, and earth, and ocean, calls the soul
To mingle with the holiness of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

Ingenuity—A Reliable Improvised Alarm.

We believe our readers will be as much
interested and amused as we were on the
perusal of the following from a "Down
East" correspondent of the *Scientific American*.

"I once stopped overnight at the house
of a friend. It was desirable that we
should take an early train next morning,
and, notwithstanding the assurance of the
servant that we should be called bright
and early, I felt anxious on retiring, lest
we should not rise in time; I therefore
set myself to devising an alarm. The only
'base of preparation' was my watch. This
I opened the face of, exposing the hands,
and laid it, back down, on the toilet table.
The hour hand only was available to pro-
duce the action that should give the alarm,
the minute hand having many revolutions
to make ere the appointed hour. A blade
at each end of my pocket-knife was opened
and the handle supported on three pennies
(piled one on top of the other) so that it
should be balanced, and at the same time
have the blades on a line with the face,
one blade resting lightly on the figure 4—
the minute hand passing over it in its re-
volutions. The object of this arrangement
was to cause the hour hand on arriving at
4, to come in contact with the blade; and
the knife balanced, the hand would have
sufficient power to move on its pivot (the
pennies), the opposite end of the knife, of
course having a reverse motion. I next
drove a pin into the end of the handle of
our hair brush, and balanced it on the
edge of the table, just so that it would top-
ple over were not the end of the pin in it
held down gently by the head of the pin
coming under the blade at the end of the
knife opposite the watch. I had previous-
ly tied one end of my handkerchief to the
handle of the brush; the other end I se-
cured to the comb, with which I propped
up the heavy lid of a fancy box that sat
on the table, leaving some 'slack' between
the brush and comb. The machine was
now 'set,' and the expected operation was
this: The hour hand should push the
blade resting on the figure 4; the other
blade would have a corresponding motion,
and slip off the head of the pin in the brush
handle; this would allow the brush, bal-
anced on the edge of the table, to tilt and
fall, the slack in the handkerchief allowing
it to acquire sufficient momentum in fall-
ing to pull out the comb supporting the
heavy lid of the fancy box, which should
fall 'with a loud noise.' These things
really came to pass at the appointed hour,
and we were roused from our slumber in
time for the early train, and went on our
way rejoicing."

How Dickens and Bulwer Write.

From a paper on "Busy Brains," in
the *Atlantic*, we extract the following:
Dickens' favourite time for composition
is said to be in the morning. Powell, in
his "Notice of Living Authors of Eng-
land," says that he writes until about one
or two o'clock, when he lunces, and after-
wards takes a walk for a couple of hours,
returns to dinner, and gives the evening to
his own or a friend's fireside. Sometimes
his method of labour is more intermittent
and uncommittal. Of his delightful little
Christmas book, "The Chimes," the au-
thor says, in a letter to a friend, that he
shut himself up for one month close and
tight over it.

"All my affections and passions got
twisted and knotted up in it, and I became
as haggard as a murderer long before I
wrote 'The End.' When I had done
that, like 'The man of Thessaly,' who,
having scratched his eyes out in a
quick-set hedge plunged into a bramble
bush to scratch them in again, I fled to
Venice to recover the composure I had
lost." When his mind began to
outline a new novel, with vague thoughts
rife within him, he goes "wandering
about at night into the strangest places,"
he says, "seeking rest and finding none."
Bulwer accomplishes his voluminous
productions in about three hours a day,
usually from ten to one, and seldom later,
writing all with his own hand. Compo-
sition was at first very laborious to him,
but he gave himself sedulously to master-
ing its difficulties, and is said to have
rewritten some of his briefest productions
eight, or nine times before publication.
He now writes very rapidly, averaging, it
is said, twenty octavo pages a day. He
says of himself, in a letter to a friend:
"I literalize away the morning, ride at
three, go to bed at five, dine at six, and
get through the evening as I best may,
sometimes by correcting a proof."

Agriculture.

Hints about Work.

Last Year's work should be avoided.
Take time, do all kinds of work thoroughly
and well. If not present, let everything
ordered to be done pass under your inspec-
tion soon after it is finished.

A Watch on the Markets.—We have al-
most always either something to sell or
something to buy; hence it is always well
to watch the fluctuation of prices, and take
advantage of them, if possible.

Labor will pay.—Hire more labour,
take risks of this kind. If work is well
planned, and judiciously carried out, the
more there is done, the better off you will
be. If money at interest pays, that spent
for labour ought to pay fifty per cent bet-
ter.

Working Stock.—Groom horses daily
and thoroughly; rub them dry if they
come wet to the stable, either from perspi-
ration or rain. Feed regularly, and
when cool, give water. It is well to let a
pail of water stand where the horse can
drink during the night if he wishes to.
Oxen should be well brushed off every day
like a horse. They are healthier for it, and
endure more fatigue. If hard worked
eight hours a day, it is all that should be
expected of oxen. Give long noonings
and good fodder.

Corn.—When there is a good strong
growth of grass, turn the cows to pasture,
but not before. Calves, wearing muzzles
set with nails which are well sharpened,
but not slender pointed, may run with
their dams without danger of their suck-
ling. Cows coming in on full milk, often
make more milk than their udders have
capacity to retain, if milked but twice a
day. Neglect to milk often causes not
only the loss of a pint or two which leaks
out daily, but induces a tendency in the
cow to secrete less, entailing a loss through-
out the year.

Sheep.—Shearing festivals and matches,
and visiting at which prizes are offered
for heaviest and best fleeces, are the order
of the day, and very useful. Sheep breed-
ers should plan to attend some of them.
It is best for the sheep to shear them un-
washed, and early in the present month, if
the weather seems settled. If you are
obliged to wash in order to get a fair price
for the wool, do so, but expose the sheep
as little as possible. Farmers ought to
tub-wash their wool, and save the rich fer-
tilizing liquid. Shelter sheep for a few
days, both from scorching sun and
frost/cold. In turning sheep to pasture,
if the grass is well grown, exercise caution
with valuable animals, for fresh grass is
purgative, and the sheep often fall off in
flesh for a few days, if changed suddenly
from hay to grass.

Spring Grass.—As a rule, it is best to
let at least oats and barley go, unless they
are sowed by or before the first week in
May. Wheat may be put in a little later
on soil very well prepared, but do not ne-
glect the preparation, except on rich land;
apply fine manure, ploughed under lightly;
harrow thoroughly, adding a dressing of
guano, superphosphate, fish guano, or bone
dust, with the seed.

The Corn Crop.—Be sure of your seed.
It should be early, uniform, and adapted
to your land. Manure heavily; plant all,
except very large kinds, in drills rather
than in hills with rows running both ways.
A heavier stand is thus gained, and the
ground well filled with roots. Be careful
to have the rows very straight, and, to this
end, use a marker.

Root crops.—For beets, parsnips, carrots,
or mangels, the ground must be deep, rich,
and mellow. All the above named roots
may be sown in May almost as well as
earlier; carrots and parsnips, particularly,
bear late sowing.

Potatoes.—Finish planting, before the
middle of the month; it is unsafe to delay
longer, though, if the season be a wet one
like the last, June-planted potatoes may
do tolerably well. Manure at the first or
second hoeing with ashes and plaster, lime,
or some concentrated manure, cast in small
handfuls upon the plants, if backward, or
the soil not rich.

Tobacco.—During the month of May,
give the seed bed great care, weeding, wa-
tering, etc.

Soiling Crops.—Sow corn for soiling,
using preferably some large-stalked, sweet
variety—Stowell's Evergreen or R. I.
Asylum. Sow 12 kernels to the foot, in
drills about 2 1/2 feet apart. Continue to
sow at intervals of about two weeks. No
crop is so good for cows in summer, and
no other is needed if there is enough of
thickly sown corn provided.

Grass and clover may be sown upon win-
ter and spring grain early in the month,
with very good results. Sown alone on
well-harrowed fallow soil, they will do well
also. Old "hide-bound" or mossy me-
adows, full of weeds, or bare grass, may
have new life put in them by a thorough
tearing to pieces with a harrow, giving a
dressing of 25 or 30 bushels of lime, fol-
lowed by yard manure, or compost, and a
fresh seeding with clover and grass.

Weeds.—The warfare begins this month
—push it forward. "Whenever you see a
head, hit it;"—as is the order of the day
at the Donnybrook fair—or better yet,
wherever you can find a root, kill it. Re-
member, weeds may be killed by the thou-
sands in the seed leaf, with the same la-
bour and less thought than will be re-
quired to kill them by scores after they
have grown. When very small, even stir-
ring the soil in moist weather kills many;
when large, unless great pains is taken,
though uprooted, a slight rain will revive
them, and they will mature seed as if
transplanted for their own good.

VARIETIES.

PARIS has a newspaper entitled *Heaven's Journal*.

REAR-ADMIRAL T. HARTY died on Wednes-
day at 80.

There are 1112 adherents of the Mormon
Church in London.

BEAUTY, like truth, never is so glorious as
when it goes the plainest.

J. Ross Bagshaw, Minister to China, was
formerly a printer on the Columbus (Ohio)
Register.

NEARLY 200 Arabs are digging for the re-
mains of ancient Jericho, and the imperi-
al independence of an English earl.

About 1,300 persons were present in the
Wesleyan Methodist Church Ottawa on Wed-
nesday night, May 1, for a singing.

Mrs. Scott-Simmons (says the *Newcastle*
Chronicle) has engaged, for a sum of upwards
of £12,000, to travel a year in America, per-
forming four times a week.

A man in Buffalo advertises a raffle for his
wife, tickets 25 cents. He adds that she is a
good housekeeper and is willing to stay with
any one who may draw her.

When we take as much pains to be what
we ought, as we do to disguise what we are,
we might appear like ourselves, without being
at the trouble of any disguise at all.

A Western paper cruelly says: "Our mem-
ber of Congress has made a great speech
—one of his very best. It was written for
him by a graduate of this office, and the
shatter and delivery do credit to both parties."

SHADE TREES.—The village of Orillia has
taken the vote of the ratepayers on a By-law
for encouraging the planting of shade trees
in the streets. There was only one vote
against the By-law. It is expected a large
number of ornamental trees will be planted
this spring.

A Yocco Indian maid, visiting a flouring
mill in Winona, Minnesota, surreptitiously
got hold of the stamens and decorated her
white blanket with "Ellsworth's choice," in
bright, red letters, after which she strutted
down street, to the eventual horror of the
bachelor Ellsworth who owns the mill.

There is a report of a dreadful case of tor-
ture by the police at Hopkinton, India, in
order to induce a man to make a confession
about a theft that had taken place, a lot full
of wasps fastened, mouth downwards, on
the man's stomach. After suffering this
shocking and inhuman treatment the poor
wretch was brought out and ineffectually
beaten by the head constable in the presence
of the European inspector. The case is before
the deputy-magistrate.

Some merchants went to an Eastern sov-
ereign, and exhibited for sale several very
fine horses. The King admired them and
bought them; he moreover gave the mer-
chants a lot of rupees to purchase more
horses for him. The King one day, in a
sportive manner, ordered the vizier to make
out a list of all the fools in his dominions. He
did so, and put his Majesty's name at the head
of them. The King asked why. He replied,
"Because you entrusted a lot of rupees to
men you don't know, and who will never
come back?"—Ay, but suppose they should
come back?—Then I shall erase your
name and insert theirs."

NARROW-MINDED PEOPLE.—Narrow-minded
people are obstructive; to their minds, all
good is centred in themselves or others, in
what they are or what they believe. Their
politics only can be right; their government
the only safe one; their religion the only
true one. Save us always from narrow-
minded people, who make their own arm-
chair the centre of the world, who persistently
refuse to look through any other spectacles
than their own; who pool! pool! all that
other people think or say. They are bad-
tempered, too, as a rule; cannot stand con-
tradiction, get into a rage at opposition and
like to be social lions.

PROPELLER BLOWN UP.—The propeller *Cus-
hman*, while leaving Buffalo harbour this
morning, was totally destroyed by the burst-
ing of her boiler. Twelve men are missing,
and a number injured. It is supposed about
30 people were on the boat at the time of the
disaster. One was blown clear over the
eleven-story, and fell to the ground a horrible
spectacle. The *Cushman* arrived at Buffalo
yesterday, to discharge a deck load, and was
leaving for Port Colborne to discharge 22,000
bushels of grain. She was a large craft, and
must have been valuable. The pecuniary
loss we have not learned.

A Parnassian author, finding his reputation
impeded by the hostility of the critics, re-
solved to adopt a little stratagem to assist
him in gaining fame and money in spite of
his enemies. He dressed himself in work-
manlike attire, and repaired to a distant pro-
vince, where he took lodgings at a farrier's
shop; in which he did a little work every day
at the forge and anvil. But the greater part
of his time was secretly devoted to the com-
posing of three large volumes of poetry and
essays, which he published as the works of a
journeyman blacksmith. The poems of this
"child of Nature" this "untutored genius,"
"inspired son of Vulcan," as he was now
called, were immediately praised by the crit-
ics, and were soon purchased by everybody.
The harmless deceit filled the pockets of the
poor poet, who laughed to see the critics
writing incessant praise on an author whose
every former effort they made a point of
abusing.

A Chicago paper says: We took a new re-
porter on trial yesterday. He went out to
hunt items, and after being away all day, re-
turned with the following, which he said was
the best he could do: Yesterday we saw a
sight that froze our muscles with horror. A
blackman, driving down Clark street at a
rapid pace, came very near running over a
burial and two children. There would have
been one of the most heart-rending catastro-
phes ever recorded, had not the nurse with
wonderful foresight, left the children at
home before the fatal hour, and providentially
stepped into a drug store just before the black
faced. Then, too, the blackman, just before
reaching the crossing, thought of something
he had forgotten, and turning about proce-
ed in the opposite direction. Had it not been
for this wonderful concurrence of favoring
circumstances, a dotting father, a loving mo-
ther, affectionate brothers and sisters, would
have been plunged into the deepest woe and
most unutterable funeral expenses. The new
reporter will be retained.

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BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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IN NEWMARKET, OR ANY OTHER PLACE:

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Blank Books, School Books,

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and Book-Keeping Books;

Time Books;

Pocket—Plain and Ruled;

Letter Paper—Large, Medium, & Small;

Envelopes—all sizes;

Perforated Cardboard—White and

Coloured; Bookmarks;

All sorts of Plain, Fancy, and

Coloured Paper, Cards,

Pastelboard, &c.; Blotting Paper,

Bill Paper, Letter Files;

Pens—Fine Points & Broad Points;

Pencils, Penholders;

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Mucilage,

Inks—Red, Blue, and Black!

Inkstands—Several kinds;

Pocket Books, Purse;

Elastic Bands, Pencil Erasers;

Paint Boxes, Camel's Hair Pencils;

Albums in Great Variety;

Bands—all Sizes & Colours;

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a Large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled

to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glaz and Putty, Loos and Tight Joint Butts,

Mortice and Riv Locks, Blind Trimmings,

Brass and Mineral Knobs, Brads, Screws,

Latches and Door Handles, &c., &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trim-

mings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery. Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks,

Cutlery. Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors.

A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Castors of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Lippings, Handles, Plated

and Brass Butts.—A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps,

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Felloe and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUOCK-BILL and TURNING CHISELS; PLANE

IRONS, BRACES and BITTS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES,

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast

Iron Pumps, Waggon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tonges, Sheet and Bar Lead,

Brass Kettles, Steadyards, Sad-irons, Hooks and Hinges, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axles,

Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPER'S TOOLS:—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Stave-up, Cramping

and Hoop Shovels; Levels; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep con-

stantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper

Wares.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

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Newmarket, December 29, 1867. 15-1

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Trimmed Bonnets. MISS POOL, Embroidery Silks.

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Feathers, Ribbons. Mantle and Dress, Berlin and Wools.

Mantles. MAKER. Braids. Beads.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

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Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other

Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old-iron used in the

manufacture of these Stoves. Their

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Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,

AND PRESSED WARES, PLAIN & FANCY, SUCH AS:

Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Plainished Double

Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and

Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee

Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and or Smooth-

Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails

and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring

Balances, Skewers, &c.